

# The Middlebury Register.

VOLUME XVIII.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

NUMBER 1.

## MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

JOSEPH H. BARNETT,  
Editor and Proprietor.

### TERMS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing their subscription to continue from year to year. If subscribers desire to discontinue their subscription, they must give notice at least one month before the expiration of the year. If subscribers move to other places, they must inform the publisher, and the paper will be sent to the new address, if it is known. If subscribers do not give notice, the paper will be sent to the old address, and the subscriber will be liable for the subscription price.

### Law of Newspapers.

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### Phelps & Stewart,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

### LICITORS IN CHANCERY.

At the office of Peter Starr, Esq.

### OFFICE.

At the office of Peter Starr, Esq.

### SAMUEL S. PHELPS,

Middlebury, Vt.

### E. C. MAYO

Would inform his patrons and friends that he has just returned from New York with a fresh supply of Jewellery, Fancy articles, Toys which will be sold cheap for cash at 100 Stand on the Bridge.

Aug. 9, 1852. F. C. M.

### Great Cough Remedy.

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Asthma, AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS.

TECHING TO

### CONSUMPTION!

The above Expectoration, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, has been a standard Preparation, and is offered for a COMPLETE CURE of those diseases of the Throat and Lungs, which are neglected, usually terminate fatally in Consumption. It contains no Opium, Calomel, or any mineral poisons, but is composed entirely of those roots, herbs, and vegetable substances which have a specific influence upon the Lungs and their connected vessels. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation, and gently remove the phlegm and other morbid secretions from the Throat and Air-passages, relieving the Cough, and restoring the inflamed and inflamed membrane to its normal state. It is approved and recommended by Physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child and the most delicate female.

Proprietor's Depot—A. J. SCOVILL & CO., 100 N. BROAD ST., N. Y. C.

For Sale in Middlebury by BARNETT & POWELL, 47-49, 1p.

### Wanted.

From 20 to 40 experienced hand Weavers Cotton Goods, at the Agawam Canal Co. Mill in the town of West Springfield, Mass. Good Weavers applying soon will make from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week, besides board. The Agawam Canal Co.'s Mill is situated at the Western Railroad, in the village of Littleton, two miles west of the city of Springfield.

The Company have 240 Looms (on No. 20) which have been running 4 years. They now starting 135 Looms on No. 40 yarn.

G. J. QUINN, Supt.

41-43, 1st.

### GOODS AT COST.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, MUSELIN, DELAINES, PERSEAN, DO, ALPACAS, and other styles of Dress Goods, mostly of the last season's purchase. J. M. GORDON.

Middlebury, Feb. 8, 1853. 42-

### MUSIC!

Another lot just received at SHELDON'S.

Middlebury, March 8, 1853.

### Buckwheat Flour,

Prime article, for sale by

RESSEL & POWELL.

### Clover Seed.

A few bushels prime Clover Seed, received and for sale by

E. VALLETTE.

March 22.

### An Unlabeled Apparition.

At a town in the west of England was held a club of twenty-four people, which assembled once a week to drink punch, smoke tobacco, and talk politics. Like Rabens academy at Antwerp, each member had his peculiar chair, and the president's was more exalted than the rest. One of the members had been in a dying state for some time; of course his chair while he was absent, remained vacant.

The club being met on their usual night, enquiries were naturally made after their associate. As he lived in the adjoining house, a particular friend went himself to enquire for him, and returned with the dismal tidings, that he could not possibly survive the night. This threw a gloom on the conversation from the sad subject before them were ineffectual.

About midnight, (the time, by long prescription, appropriated for the walking of spectres,) the door opened, and the form, in white, of the dying, or rather of the dead man, walked into the room, and took his seat on the accustomed chair, where he remained in silence. The apparition had been a sufficient time in the chair, to assure all present of the reality of the vision; at length he rose and stalked towards the door, which he opened as if living, went out, and then shut the door after him.

After a long pause, some one at last had the resolution to say:—

"If only one of us had seen this he would not have believed, but it is impossible that so many persons can be deceived."

The company by degrees recovered their speech, and the whole conversation, as may be imagined, was upon the dreadful object which engaged their attention. They broke up and went home.

In the morning enquiry was made after their sick friend; it was answered by an account of his death, which happened nearly at the time of his appearing in the club. There could be little doubt before, but now nothing could be more certain than the reality of the apparition, which had been seen by so many persons together.

It need not say, that such a story spread over the country, and found credit even from the infidels; for, in this case, all reason was superfluous when opposed to plain fact asserted by three-and-twenty witnesses.—To assert the doctrine of the fixed laws of nature was ridiculous, when there were so many people of credit to prove that they might be misled.

Years rolled on; the story ceased to engage attention, and it was forgotten, unless when occasionally produced, to silence an unbeliever. One of the club was an apothecary. In the course of his practice he was called to an old woman whose profession was attending sick persons. She told him, that she could leave the world with a quiet conscience but for one thing which lay on her mind:—

"Do you remember Mr. —, whose ghost has been so much talked about? I was his nurse. The night he died I left the room for something I wanted; I am sure I had not been absent long, but at my return I found the bed without my patient. He was delicious, and I feared he had thrown himself out of the window. I was so frightened that I had no power to stir; but after some time, to my great astonishment, he entered the room, shivering and his teeth chattering, laid down on his bed, and died. Considering myself as the cause of his death, I kept this a secret for fear of what might be done to me. I dare not do it. I know by what had happened that it was he himself who had been in the club room (perhaps recollecting that it was the night of meeting,) but I hope God and the poor gentleman's friends will forgive me, and I shall die contented!"

### A Sharp Correspondence.

A contemporary says:—The pages of punch rarely furnish better specimens of "sharp correspondence" than the following, which comes to us through the post-office, with an assurance that it passed between two respectable ladies, the names being the only fictions in the whole:—

MRS. JONES TO MRS. SMITH.

Mrs. Jones regrets that Mrs. Smith has found it necessary to propagate the report that her little boy has "dirt and things in his head," and consequently that she can't allow her Willie to play with him, which expressions came from Mrs. Smith. Such a report is false and malicious; as anybody who knows Mrs. J. and her habits, will know it to be untrue. Mrs. J. suggests to Mrs. S. that before making assertions likely to wound a mother's feelings, she should be certain that they are just.

MRS. SMITH IN REPLY TO MRS. JONES.

Mrs. Smith's compliments to Mrs. Jones; and in reply to Mrs. Smith's polite note, would assure her that not being aware that there was such a person as Mrs. J., and not knowing she had a little boy, nor that he had dirt and things in his head, the inference is that she did not assert that such was the case, and further, not knowing that there was a Mrs. J. nor what were her habits, nor that she had a little boy, nor what was the condition of his head, she did falsely and maliciously propagate the report that Mrs. J. had a little boy who had 'dirt and things in his head.' Mrs. S. denying all malice, admits that she did forbid her Willie playing with the boys in

the street, because he was in the habit of getting dirt in his own head; and Mrs. S. would suggest the probability that a wrong version of this injunction communicated to Mrs. J. by her 'little boy' has been the means of wounding 'a mother's heart.'

### How to Render Assistance in Accident.

We digress for the benefit of readers, especially in country places, the best course to be adopted in emergencies like the following:—

In case of a fractured or dislocated limb.—Let the sufferer lay on the ground until a coach, door gate, or plank, can be procured, for in raising him up he may die from faintness or loss of blood. When procured, place the door or gate alongside of him, cover it with something soft, and let him convey him home steadily, but do not put him into a vehicle of any kind.

In fits.—If a person fall in one, let him remain on the ground, provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting, or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark colored, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, or fatal pressure or the brain may ensue.

In Hanging or Drowning, expose the chest as quickly as possible and throw ice water over it whilst the body is kept in a sitting position.

Children in Convulsion.—Deluge the head, with cold water and put the feet into warm water, till medical aid can be procured.

Poison.—Give an emetic of a teaspoonful of mustard flour in a teaspoonful of warm water every ten minutes, till vomiting ensue or medical assistance is obtained.

Burns and Scalds.—Let the burnt part be bathed in a mixture of turpentine and olive oil, equal parts, till the pain abates, then dress it with a common crease, and defend it from the air.—N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

### Cure and Prevention of the Potato Rot.

Mr. H. Penneyer, of Union Co., Illinois, publishes in the St. Louis Republic, his experience and success in preventing the potato rot. He tested his preventive for four years, with perfect success, while others who neglected it lost their entire crop. As is asserted, also, that the rot is nearly double the size. The remedy is as follows:—"Take one peck of fine salt and mix it thoroughly with half a bushel of Nova Scotia plaster or gypsum, (the plaster is the best,) and immediately after hoeing the potatoes the second time, or just as the young potato begins to set, sprinkle on the main vines next to the ground, a table spoonful of the above mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vine, as it is found the rot proceeds from the stings of an insect in the vine, and the mixture coming in contact with the vine, kills the effect of it before it reaches the potato." Mr. P. asks nothing for his discovery beyond what those who are benefited are willing to give, and he desires a test to be made before an opinion is formed. This is reasonable, and the experiment costs so little that it is worth testing.

### SNUFF TAKING.—Every professed, inveterate, snuff taker, at a moderate calculation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose and other incidental circumstances, consumes one minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours and twenty four minutes out of every natural day, or one out of every ten, is a day out of ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in a year. Hence if we suppose the practice to be persisted in for forty years, two years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling the nose, and two more to blowing it.

—Miss FANNY FERN, in the Olive Branch, says the only way for the female community to obtain their rights is to pursue the "Crash Hoop" policy; look humble, and be slightly cunning. Bait 'em with submission, and then throw the noose over the will. Appear not to have any choice, and as true as gospel you'll get it. Ask their advice, and they'll be sure to follow yours. Look one way and pull another. Make your reins of silk, keep them out of sight, and drive where you like.

A sculptor in Paris, as eccentric as he is skillful, made a bet some weeks ago, that he would stand an hour in a hairdresser's window, without laughing, in company with a waxen lady, dressed in the latest fashion. He arrived within ten minutes of his time, when the Police interfered, to disperse the crowd. However, the money was paid.

Mrs. Partridge is said to have anxiously asked if Uncle Tom is a better man than Enoch, of Biblical memory. She grounds her reasons for making this inquiry, upon the fact that she has heard that Uncle Tom has been translated seven times, while Enoch was translated but once.

—The Pastor of the New-York Tabernacle, Rev. Mr. Thompson, who is now travelling in Italy, writes as follows, in one of his letters to the Independent:—"To the passing traveller the common people of Italy wear the aspect of simplicity and decorum. There is no visible intemperance among them. Indeed I have not seen a drunken person since I left England, with the exception of one or two rascals at Genoa, who I believe were Englishmen. As a general fact the people of continental Europe do not drink brandy and spirituous liquors, as these are drunk in the United States. The native wine is everywhere in common use; not, however, for the sake of exhilaration or of conviviality, but as a palatable and a refreshing beverage."

—The Troy Times says nails are advancing, and notices a sale of 1000 kegs at seven cents per pound.

—BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed during the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress.

PUBLIC ACT—No. 31.

AN ACT making appropriations for light boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby made and directed to be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: Provided, however, If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, when the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made at any time within two years after the first meeting of the Legislature in any State wherein such land may be situated subsequent to the passage of this act, to wit:

For buoys, beacons, and spindles, to be placed at the channels of Waregonas Bay, and at other important points in the waters of said State, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, three thousand dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For buoys to mark the channel of Taunton river, five hundred dollars.

For a beacon in "Deep Hole Rock," in Vineyard sound, six hundred dollars.

For the erection of a lighthouse and keeper's house, on or near the breakwater at Pass river, being a reappropriation of the sum appropriated by the act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, four thousand dollars.

Towards the erection of a lighthouse on the rocks called the "Sow and Pigs," near the entrance of Buzzard's bay, to take the place of the light vessel now stationed there, being a reappropriation of the same sum appropriated by the act of September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, three thousand dollars.

For a light vessel to be moored off Minot's ledge, in addition to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress, six thousand dollars.

RHODE ISLAND.

For buoys to be placed on the following points: "Old Newton," "The Sisters," ("Narragansett bay," "Sandy Point," ("Block Island," and Taunton point, (near Wickford,) five hundred dollars.

For erecting a beacon light at "Seize rock," Newport harbor, one thousand dollars.

CONNECTICUT.

For buoys in New Haven harbor, two hundred dollars.

For buoy on Pondfield reef, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For beacon on Race rock, Long Island sound, seven thousand dollars.

For the erection of one or more beacon lights below Middletown, on the Connecticut river, and for the erection of buoys and spindles, three thousand dollars.

For the erection of a fog-bell or whistle, as the Lighthouse Board shall determine, on Pine Island, in Fisher's Sound, one thousand dollars.

NEW YORK.

For a small light on or near Carlton Head, and for repairing or rebuilding Tilden's Point light-house, five thousand dollars.

For a fog bell or whistle, to be worked by machinery, to be placed on the south pier, near the lighthouse at Buffalo, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For a new light vessel, to take the place of that now moored off Sandy Hook in addition to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress, two thousand dollars.

NEW JERSEY.

For buoys to be placed on Absecon bar, and in the inlet, (a harbor of refuge,) eight hundred dollars.

DELAWARE.

For beacons and buoys for Delaware bay, to complete the necessary beaconage and buoyage in the lower part of the river and bay, five thousand dollars.

MICHIGAN.

For a lighthouse on Point Betsiey, Lake Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Grand Island harbor, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Rock harbor, Isle Royale, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

For a lighthouse at Rock harbor, Isle Royale, Lake Superior, five thousand dollars.

For a fog bell to be worked by machinery, for Thunder Bay Island light-house, Lake Huron, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For erecting a lighthouse at the mouth of Portage river, five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a lighthouse at Point Iroquois, or on the Island of Point Anselmo, as the Lighthouse Board shall determine, five thousand dollars.

For making the foundations of two lighthouses, one to be a beacon light, on the Saint Clair Flats ten thousand dollars; the places to be selected, and the work executed, under the direction of the Topographical Bureau.

OHIO.

For a beacon of solid masonry, to be placed on reef lying in the track of vessels at the west end of Lake Erie, near the south shore, off Bois Blanc and near Toussaint river, three thousand dollars.

VIRGINIA.

For a first class buoy to be placed on the "Upper Middle" in Chesapeake bay, and buoys for "Sand Shoal" and "Hog Island Inlet," Atlantic coast eight hundred dollars.

For buoys to be placed in the Potomac river, as follows: Lower end of "Jones's Point," "Oceoguan Flats," off "Marlow's Creek," lower part of "Wade's

Bay," off "Jennifer's Quarter," Matthias Point," and "Dent's Shoal," five hundred and sixty dollars.

For a small light at "Stingery Point," Rappahannock, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For a beacon at Naylor's Hole, Rappahannock one hundred and fifty dollars.

For twelve buoys for Rappahannock river, six hundred dollars.

For six large iron buoys for Charles river and channels, three thousand dollars.

For a large bell buoy for the entrance over Charleston bar, five thousand dollars.

For a buoy to be placed on Middle Ground shoal, Charleston harbor, five hundred dollars.

For light vessel to be placed on Ratheaske shoal, twenty thousand dollars.

For building beacon on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, three thousand dollars.

For changing the present lighthouse at Cape Roman into a first class beacon light, by elevating, improving, and refitting the same with the most approved illuminating apparatus, twenty thousand dollars.

FLORIDA.

For an iron pile lighthouse to take the place of the light vessel stationed near Key West, twelve thousand dollars.

For making permanent the signals placed by the Coast Survey along the Florida reef, ten thousand dollars.

For the erection of a first class light-house, and fitting the same with a first order illuminating apparatus near Jupiter inlet, thirty-five thousand dollars.

ALABAMA.

For a beacon to mark a shoal in Mobile bay channel, caused by a wreck, five hundred dollars.

LOUISIANA.

For largest class iron buoys, to mark the approaches to the principal passes at the mouth of Mississippi river, three thousand dollars.

Towards the erection of a first class lighthouse as a substitute for the light vessel at "Ship shoal," to be located at "Ship shoal," or Racoon Point, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, after the survey of that locality authorized by the act of thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, shall be completed, twenty thousand dollars.

TEXAS.

For third class iron buoys to be placed at "Brazos Santiago bar," mouth of "Grand River bar," and the entrance to Matagorda bay, two thousand dollars.

For a first class lighthouse at the mouth of the Sabine river, thirty thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

For a buoy to mark Commission ledge, in Mare Island straits, five hundred dollars.

For a buoy to mark "Middle Ground," in Sarsion bay, five hundred dollars.

For largest class buoy, to mark entrance to bar at San Francisco, eight hundred dollars.

For buoys to mark the channel of the Sacramento river, two thousand dollars.

For buoys for Humboldt harbor, five hundred dollars.

For buoys for Umpqua, five hundred dollars.

For a second class lighthouse at Point Bonita, San Francisco bay, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the erection of a lighthouse in San Pedro bay, ten thousand dollars.

OREGON.

For additional buoys at Columbia river, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To test the adaptation of James Stone's patent buoy, as a guide to river and other narrow channels, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To enable the Lighthouse Board to procure the necessary machinery, and test practically the plan for distinguishing lights by coloration, submitted by Charles Babbage, Esq., and which was communicated to Congress at its last session, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by the first section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, chapter one hundred and twelve, to the erection of a harbor light on a point of land lying west of the entrance of Brock's harbor, in Brookville, may be applied to the erection of a harbor light on the northern extremity of Pampank Island, in conformity to the recommendation of the Coast Survey.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the location of the two beacon lights, authorized by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to be placed near Fort Hamilton, be changed to the other end of the range line of the main channel, on the New Jersey shore.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to select, instead of the outer "Minot Ledge," any more suitable site amongst the Cohasset rocks, at the entrance of Boston harbor, on which to erect the lighthouse authorized by the first section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, chapter one hundred and twelve, if in his judgment, and on further surveys, if necessary, any more suitable site can be found.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, appropriated by the first section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, chapter one hundred and twelve, "for the construction of two ice breakers," may be applied by the Light House Board for the preservation and protection of the lighthouse on Brandywine shoal, in such manner as may best secure the object.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to apply the sum of five thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, section one, chapter one hundred and twelve, for a lighthouse on the Nubble, Cape Neddick, York, to the erection of a lighthouse at the entrance of York harbor, if that location will best subserve the interests of commerce.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, if in his opinion the safety of commerce demanded a light at Minot's Ledge, at the entrance of Boston harbor, to replace that which was destroyed, to examine into the claims of R. B. Forbes and others, who lent a light boat there as their private property, and if he is of opinion that their doings were essential to the safety of navigation, to allow them such a sum as, under the circumstances, he deems reasonable, and to pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1853.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 42.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Georgetown and Catoctin Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the State of Maryland shall by law incorporate a company to lay out and construct a railroad from any point in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at or near the Point of Rocks to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, the right of way, not exceeding sixty-six feet wide, be and is hereby granted, to such company: Provided, That before any such road, depot, and its necessary fixtures shall be located in Georgetown, the assent of said city shall be obtained. And provided also, That the same provisions for the condemnation of and payment for land, or other private property, for the use of the said road, as may be made by any act for the incorporation of such company by the State of Maryland, shall be and hereby are extended to the condemnation of and payment for land, or other private property, for the use of the said road within the District of Columbia.

Approved March 3, 1853.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 43.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the completion of the public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the completion of the public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota, one half of said sum to be applied to the completion of the capitol at St. Paul, and the remainder to the completion of the prison building at Stillwater, in said Territory, to be expended under the direction of the legislative authority thereof: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any further expenditure by said territorial authority for the purposes aforesaid than is provided for in this act.

Approved March 3, 1853.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 44.]

AN ACT to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pre-emption laws of the United States, as they now exist, be and they are hereby extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of all the railroads in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress; and that it shall be the privilege of the persons residing on any of said reserved lands, to pay for the same in soldiers' bounty land warrants, estimated at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or in gold and silver, or both together, in preference to any other person, and at any time before the same shall be offered for sale at auction. Provided, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act who has not settled and improved, shall not settle and improve, such lands prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections to such railroads by the General Land Office: And provided further, That the price to be paid shall in all cases be two dollars and fifty cents per acre, or such other minimum price as is now fixed by law, or may be fixed, upon lands hereafter granted, and no one person shall have the right to pre-empt to more than one hundred and sixty acres: And provided further, That any settler who has settled, or may hereafter settle, on lands heretofore reserved on account of claims under French, Spanish, or other grants, which have been or shall be hereafter declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be invalid, shall be entitled to all the rights of pre-emption granted by this act and the act of fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," after the land shall have been released from